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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

7 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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9 DITECH FINANCIAL LLC, a Delaware  
10 corporation,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 CLEARWATER COVE HOMEOWNERS  
14 ASSOCIATION, a Nevada non-profit  
15 corporation; SATICOY BAY LLC SERIES  
16 8891 SANIBEL SHORE AVENUE, a Nevada  
17 corporation; RED ROCK FINANCIAL  
18 SERVICES, a Nevada corporation,

19 Defendants.

Case No. 2:18-cv-00250-RFB-PAL

**ORDER**

Plaintiff's Amended Motion for Temporary  
Restraining Order (ECF No. 8) and  
Plaintiff's Emergency Motion for  
Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 10)

20 Before the Court is Plaintiff Ditech Financial LLC ("Plaintiff")'s Amended Motion for  
21 Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO") (ECF No. 8), and Plaintiff's Emergency Motion for  
22 Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 10). For the reasons stated below, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff's  
23 Motion for TRO and defers ruling on Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction.

**I. BACKGROUND**

24 Plaintiff filed its Complaint on February 9, 2018, asserting claims for declaratory relief,  
25 quiet title, equitable tolling, and in the alternative, statutory breach against Defendants. (ECF No.  
26 1). The same day, Plaintiff filed a Motion for TRO. (ECF No. 3). Plaintiff subsequently filed an  
27 Amended Motion for TRO on February 12, 2018 (ECF No. 8). In the Motion for TRO, Plaintiff  
28 requests that the Court prohibit Defendants, severally and jointly, from ceasing and/or thwarting

1 redemption efforts under Nevada Revised Statute § 116.31166 and recording a deed in favor of  
2 Saticoy Bay LLC 8891 Sanibel Shore Avenue (“Saticoy Bay”) against the real property commonly  
3 known as 8891 Sanibel Shore Ave., Las Vegas, Nevada 89147 bearing the APN 163-17-719-059  
4 (“the Subject Property”). Plaintiff requests that, once a preliminary injunction hearing is held, the  
5 preliminary injunction remain intact until the Court can properly determine title rights to the  
6 Subject Property.

7 Plaintiff also filed an Emergency Motion for Preliminary Injunction. (ECF No. 10). In the  
8 Motion, Plaintiff argues that the injunction should issue because NRS § 116.31166(3) may be  
9 tolled to avoid harsh and unfair consequences. Plaintiff additionally contends that an injunction  
10 should issue because Plaintiff has a reasonable probability of success on the merits due to the  
11 Nevada Supreme Court’s decision in Facklam v. HSBC Bank, USA, 133 Nev. Adv. Op. 65 (Sept.  
12 14, 2017). As in the Motion for TRO, Plaintiff argues that it faces irreparable harm and that  
13 damages are an inadequate remedy, while the risk to Defendants if the preliminary injunction is  
14 granted is minimal because Defendants do not face immediate loss of property or of monetary  
15 value. Plaintiff also requests a nominal bond.

## 16 17 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

18 A temporary restraining order may be issued without notice to the adverse party only if the  
19 moving party: (1) provides a sworn statement clearly demonstrating “that immediate and  
20 irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard  
21 in opposition,” and (2) sets forth the efforts made to notify the opposing party and why notice  
22 should not be required. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1). TROs issued without notice “are no doubt  
23 necessary in certain circumstances, but under federal law they should be restricted to serving their  
24 underlying purpose of preserving the status quo and preventing irreparable harm just so long as is  
25 necessary to hold a hearing, and no longer.” Reno Air Racing Ass’n v. McCord, 452 F.3d 1126,  
26 1131 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Bhd. of Teamsters, 415 U.S. 423, 439  
27 (1974)). The analysis for a temporary restraining order is “substantially identical” to that of a  
28

1 preliminary injunction. Stuhlbarg Intern. Sales Co, Inc. v. John D. Brush & Co., Inc., 240 F.3d  
2 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir. 2001).

3 A preliminary injunction is “an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a  
4 clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.,  
5 555 U.S. 7, 22 (2008). To obtain a preliminary injunction, a plaintiff must establish four elements:  
6 “(1) a likelihood of success on the merits, (2) that the plaintiff will likely suffer irreparable harm  
7 in the absence of preliminary relief, (3) that the balance of equities tips in its favor, and (4) that  
8 the public interest favors an injunction.” Wells Fargo & Co. v. ABD Ins. & Fin. Servs., Inc., 758  
9 F.3d 1069, 1071 (9th Cir. 2014), as amended (Mar. 11, 2014) (citing Winter, 555 U.S. 7, 20  
10 (2008)). A preliminary injunction may also issue under the “serious questions” test. Alliance for  
11 the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell, 632 F.3d 1127, 1134 (9th Cir. 2011) (affirming the continued viability  
12 of this doctrine post-Winter). According to this test, a plaintiff can obtain a preliminary injunction  
13 by demonstrating “that serious questions going to the merits were raised and the balance of  
14 hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor,” in addition to the other Winter elements. Id. at 1134-  
15 35 (citation omitted).

### 16 17 **III. DISCUSSION**

18 The Court finds that the requirements for issuing a TRO without notice are satisfied.  
19 Plaintiff alleges that irreparable injury may occur before Defendants can be heard in opposition,  
20 as Defendants may record a deed to transfer title of the property to Saticoy Bay as early as February  
21 13, 2018. Plaintiff states that the following efforts to give notice were made: (1) Plaintiff  
22 electronically noticed the Motion for TRO to all Defendants and counsel for Defendants, if known,  
23 on February 9, 2018, and (2) Plaintiff served the Complaint, Summons, Amended Motion for TRO  
24 and Motion for Preliminary Injunction were sent with Plaintiff’s counsel’s runners service on  
25 February 12, 2018 at 12:00pm. Plaintiff argues, however, that notice should not be required  
26 because the Defendants are not immediately prejudiced nor harmed by the issuances of the TRO.

27 The Court also finds that the four Winter factors are present. Plaintiff has established a  
28 likelihood of success on its quiet title, equitable tolling, and statutory breach claims, as Plaintiff

1 alleges that it would be able to exercise its right of redemption if Defendant Saticoy Bay provided  
2 the redemption amount specified in Nevada Revised Statute ("NRS") § 116.31166(3). Plaintiff has  
3 also established irreparable injury, as the 60-day period allotted under NRS § 116.31166 for  
4 redemption of a property that is purportedly foreclosed upon will lapse on February 13, 2018, and  
5 Plaintiff's lien may be extinguished if title transfers to Saticoy Bay. While Plaintiff does not  
6 explicitly argue the balance of equities and public interest factors, the Court finds both factors are  
7 established. The most serious potential injury for Plaintiff would be the loss of its interest, while  
8 requiring Saticoy Bay to not take any further action would only maintain the status quo. Further,  
9 the public interest favors Plaintiff, in that the public has an interest in upholding the statutory right  
10 of redemption afforded under NRS § 116.31166(3).

#### 11 12 **IV. CONCLUSION**

13 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Motion for Temporary Restraining Order (ECF  
14 No. 3) and the Amended Motion for Temporary Restraining Order (ECF No. 8) are GRANTED.  
15 Defendants are enjoined from taking any further action to record a deed transferring title to Saticoy  
16 Bay, or to cease Plaintiff's efforts to redeem the Subject Property, until a hearing is held on the  
17 request for preliminary injunction.

18 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Order shall become effective upon the payment of  
19 \$500.00 security by the Plaintiff.

20 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a ruling on the Emergency Motion for Preliminary  
21 Injunction (ECF No. 10) is DEFFERED until the matter is heard before the Court.

22 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants file Responses to Plaintiff's Motions by  
23 Tuesday, February 20, 2018.

24 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff shall serve a copy of this Order on Defendants.

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26 DATED this 13th day of February, 2018.



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**RICHARD F. BOULWARE, II**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**